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By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chestnut Street.

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[VOLUME XIII.]

For Boston,

THE SHIP

HERALD,

ELIJAH BOWEN, Master,
A fine sailing vessel and will take freight low, apply
to the Master on board at Chestnut-street Wharf, or
Joseph Anthony & Co. on board.

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP

RICHMOND,

JUST arrived from the East-
Indies and lying at Latimer's
Wharf.

Live Oak and Cedar in every respect as
excellent a frame, as perhaps was ever put to-
gether, copper bolted and sheathed. She is 80
feet keel 27 feet beam, 12 feet hold, 6 feet be-
tween decks and will carry 4,400 barrels of
Flour.—For terms, apply to
Mordecai Lewis.

LANDING,

At Walnut Street Wharf, on board the
brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown,
Master, from Bourdeaux,

Claret in hogheads and in casks of
SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Brandy in Pipes,

FOR SALE,

Thomas & John Kelland.

Said Brig for sale,

With two pair four pound CAN-
NON, and one pair 12lb. CAR-
RONADES.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

ISAAC VREDEBERGER, Master,
A good new vessel, sails well—
Lying at Wilcock's Wharf, will sail about the 10th
next month, a considerable part of her Cargo being
engaged.—For freight or passage apply to
JOHN SKYRIN,

No. 96, North Front Street.

N. B. The LIBERTY is intended to return one of
the first full vessels to this port.

FOR SALE, or Charter,

THE ARMED SHIP

BELVIDERE,

JONATHAN REYNOLDS, Master,
LYING at Jefferson and Robert Waln's
wharf, burthen 256 tons, built at
New-York, by Mr. Cheeleman in 1793, of live
oak, cedar and locust—was completely coppered in
London last year with 28 ounce hard rolled navy
copper, and copper bolted. She is well known to
be a staunch and fast sailing ship, is well found—
mounts ten carriage guns and may be sent to sea in
a few days at a very little expense. For terms of
charter or price on a liberal credit, apply on board
to Capt. Reynolds, or at No. 26, North Front
Street, to

RICHARD D. ARDEN.

WHO HAS FOR SALE ON BOARD SAID SHIP
10 Tons rolled sheet lead
20 Bales English Duck, assorted numbers
The Ship Belvidere, if not sold or Char-
tered before Wednesday next, will take freight for
London.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality
A few good Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of
John Hollingsworth & Co.
No. 22, Little Water Street, South.

Madras and Ventapalem

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searfaukers and Carradarries,
of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled
to the drawback, just received,
AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front Street.

ROBERT SMITH & Co.

No. 58, South Front Street.

HAVE received by the ship Belvidere from
London, a quantity of Russia Goods, con-
sisting of Diapers, Drillings, Ravens-duck, &c.
And by the Fanny, arrived at New-York from
Glasgow, an assortment of Scotch goods.
They have also on hand India Nankeens,
Lutefrings, and a variety of India Mullins.

THE CARGO OF THE BRIG MINERVA

FROM BOURDEAUX,
CONSISTING OF
Claret in hds. and Casks
Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes
FOR SALE BY
Thomas Fitzsimons.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Sum-
mer Retreats, three and a half miles from
the Court House, and on the Frankford Road;
the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—
These situations are considered in point of health
beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city,
and the road known to be safe and good at all
seasons of the year. The title indisputable.—A
plan of the grounds is in the hands of the sub-
scriber, who will make known the terms on ap-
plication to him at his office No. 124 South
Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

may 2.

For Sale,

A FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT,
SITUATED on the west side of the Schuylkill op-
posite to Norris-town, seven miles from Phila-
delphia—the farm contains 195 acres of land, 50
of which are woodland, about 40 of meadow, and
the remainder land. The house and garden which is
large and well paved, stand in the most pleasant
situation, commanding a view of the river, an island
which is opposite, and the village of Norris-town—
There is a good fishery belonging to the place.—En-
quire in Philadelphia, No. 90, North Third Street,
or on the premises.

may 2.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. HARPER said he should not employ a
great deal of time in answering what had fallen
from the gentleman from Pennsylvania
(Mr. Gallatin) because he conceived that his
arguments were so much at war with each o-
ther, so contradictory, and so palpably ab-
surd, that it was scarcely necessary to bring
them into view to refute them.

But he would make a few observations on
the ground of expediency. As to the ground
of constitutionality, gentlemen must excuse
him if he said he did not think them serious
in their objections on that head. It appear-
ed to him as if what was said on this part of
the subject was one of those excursions which
gentlemen are apt to take, when they have
nothing material to say. He should therefore
treat this argument in the only way in which
he could treat it, except it were with ridicule,
by passing it over in silence.

Two objections have been urged against
this measure, on the ground of expediency.
One is, that this force, when organized, will
differ in no respect from ordinary militia, and
therefore will not be more effective; the o-
ther is, that it will be extremely dangerous to
the liberties of the country.

Mr. H. said he had often heard standing ar-
mies railed against, from the days of Putney
to the present time; it was a fine subject for
popular declamation, and was therefore often
embraced, when an orator wished to make a
speech for the public ear; but it was reserved
for this day and for this motion, to discover,
not that standing armies of mercenary troops
are dangerous to the liberties of a country,
but that armed citizens are dangerous to its
liberties. Gentlemen now hear, for the first
time, that they cannot trust their own breth-
ren, their sons, their dearest relations—the
Youth of the country; that generous Youth
who come forward and say that they are ready
to lay open their breasts to receive the first
wounds which are inflicted upon their coun-
try. Certain gentlemen are alarmed to see
this corps of generous Youth, and represent
them as a force not to be trusted. Why? Be-
cause it will prove dangerous to liberty. To
the liberty of insurgents and the sedition-
ists. Mr. H. believed this force would be dan-
gerous. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, no
doubt, recollects how extremely dangerous
volunteer corps are to liberties of this kind,
though he did not know that this recollection
produced any part of the antipathy which he
now shews to the proposed establishment,
though he could see a natural cause for it,
as it went to put a hook in the nose of in-
surgents; of those who wish to overturn the
government. In this he could find a natural
cause of aversion in that gentleman against
tuned allocations of citizens which are the
natural defence of republican governments.
It was because these allocations are danger-
ous to the species of liberty which he had de-
scribed that Mr. H. was in favour of them;
because they are dangerous to that foe, those
perturbators of mankind, who are not con-
tent with destroying our commerce, but who
threaten to destroy all that are held sacred in
this country—our government, all our valu-
able institutions, our laws—our liberty.

But, said Mr. H. we are told that no dan-
ger exists; and when we wish to put arms in-
to the hands of our citizens, and speak of
danger, we are charged with introducing a
system of alarm, by which this country will
be brought into a similar situation with that
of another country. The gentleman from Penn-
sylvania mentioned England, and deplored
the effect which alarm had produced there.
He believed he did deplore it, because it put
an effectual check to disaffection and disor-
ganization; it also put a check to French
principles and French arms, and this he be-
lieved that gentleman regretted. On the con-
trary he himself rejoiced in this; because he
thought the effect of it had been happy, and
he believed nothing else would have saved
England from destruction. It was on this
account that he wished to see the same system
of alarm exist here. What has been the ef-
fect in England? It has brought forward the
people, the cultivators of the soil, the pos-
sessors of property; they have taken arms in
their hands, and rallied round their govern-
ment. They have said, "though our gov-
ernment is not the best in the world; tho'
ours is not the highest lot of happiness which
exists, yet it is happiness in the extreme when
compared with that which threatens our ex-
istence." They have therefore armed them-
selves, and the friends of France in that coun-
try have been put down. And how was this
effected? By the system of alarm, of which
the gentleman from Pennsylvania complains;
notwithstanding the sophistries which were
there continually held out to induce the gov-
ernment to act a contrary part, by men who
cried out Peace, Peace! to hood-wink the
community. This system of alarm had, how-
ever opened their eyes. It will, said Mr. H.
have the same effect here, if kept up only; it
will preserve us from foreign invasion and in-
ternal enemies.

It is denied, by those who either do not see
the danger, or who have succeeded in lulling
themselves and others to sleep, that the dan-
ger exists, and they wish the alarm to cease.
Then, indeed, he should tremble for the fate
of his country; then should he think the
doors were open to foreign influence, domestic
infurrection, and plunder; then should he ex-
pect to see the Legislature of the country go
out to welcome French Commissioners, and
receive orders from their hands; but, whilst
this alarm exists, he should apprehend no
danger, he should resist these opines, and en-
deavour to draw aside the veil which the gen-
tleman from Pennsylvania and others endeav-
our to spread before the eyes of the people.
Indeed, he believed the rights and liberties
of the people of this country rest on a small
pivot, which was to be found in the present
well-founded alarm, and a light stroke of
the gentleman from Pennsylvania might easily
overturn the whole.

But even if that gentleman were to succeed
in blinding this House, it would not be in his
power to blind the people. They will defend
themselves. If Congress should be so blind
to their interest, as not to lend their aid to or-
ganize these volunteer citizens for their de-
fence, he hoped and trusted they would not
be forgetful of their duty.

But the gentleman from Pennsylvania com-
plains that these volunteers are not made a
part of the militia, and denies that they will
be any thing superior. Why then does he
quarrel with the institution? If it did not give
a more effectual defence against either an in-
ternal or external enemy, why does it offend
the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and his
supporters? He thought their dislike of it
the best proof which could be adduced in its
favour. They acknowledge that these corps
will have strength, nerve and force. The only
question is about directing it; and they are
afraid of a possible direction of it. It was his
wish to have it so organized as that it might
act; and whenever the same crisis shall exist
that has existed in Ireland, and such as has
threatened England, he would call all this
force into action. Whenever an Executive
Directory shall be sitting, and the day shall
have been fixed for assassinating the Aristocrats, or
all those who do not concur in the principles
of French Democracy, then he should wish
this force to be turned against these persons.
He believed, however, this time was far off,
and he believed the formidable nature of this
force would effectually prevent its arrival.

If, said Mr. H. there be no dangers of this
kind; if there be no persons disposed to ex-
cite infurrections; no persons ready to aid a
foreign foe, and rally round a foreign standard,
and no invasion takes place, there will be no-
thing for these volunteers to be called upon to
do; they will have cost nothing, and no in-
convenience will arise from having had them
in readiness.

But the gentleman from Pennsylvania says,
the militia are equal to the quelling of in-
furrections, and adduces the western in-
furrection as a proof of it. But was it not known
that means were taken to damp and pacify the
spirit of the Militia in that affair, which effect
was not removed until after the volunteers
came forward; and this was one of the crimes
of which the volunteers were guilty, and it
was a sin which cannot be pardoned or for-
gotten by that gentleman, but it was one of
those things which endeared volunteer corps
to him. And unless the gentleman from
Pennsylvania could convince him that the
people will feel themselves less secure when
they see a large force in the country, than
when they have none, he should not believe
that the establishment of this corps could
produce a bad effect upon the militia. On
the contrary, he believed it would excite emu-
lation in the militia. They will say, we will
not suffer these striplings to get all the laurels.
This spirit will begin with the militia, but
it will spread through the whole of the
community.

Gentlemen speak of this as a permanent
corps. This is contrary to the provisions of
this bill; if not, it might be easily limited.
And what will happen after these volunteers
shall return from service? Will they disor-
ganize the militia, by carrying with them
home a knowledge of arms and military duty?
He believed a very contrary effect would be
produced. He was persuaded they would
carry home with them to the militia those
materials out of which soldiers only can be
made.

As to the idea of these volunteers being re-
stricted to certain classes of persons, it is too
contemptible for serious notice. Can it be
believed that the independent citizens of this
country, because they are not rich, cannot
provide themselves with the necessary arms
and accoutrements of a volunteer? No; they
will say, "though we are not so rich as our
neighbours, we are rich enough to buy our
arms and military coat." He had seen the
militia act in this manner in the town where
he lived; and though they had expensive uni-
forms and equipments, the spirit spread, and
men of all descriptions, from the most weal-
thy, to those who worked for their daily sub-
sistence, provided themselves with them. And
he could not believe that any American, who
possesses his health and liberty, was so poor
as not to be able to provide himself with the
necessary arms and uniform to become a vol-
unteer. Yet gentlemen chose to insinuate,
that this was a plan to arm the rich against
the poor. Who dare talk to the people of America
of their poverty? It is an inapplicable
phrase in this country. As he had already
said, every man could afford to become a vol-
unteer; the will only was necessary; and that
will, he was persuaded, was ready, if not
damped by the motion of the gentleman from
Pennsylvania.

The modifications of which the clause is
susceptible, he would not point out; but if
there was any which could be agreed to, with-
out cutting up the principle of the section,
he should be ready to assent to it; but be-
cause the details of the section do not please
gentlemen, is that a good reason for striking
out the section itself? Certainly not; in the
language of the gentleman from N. Jersey it
is another instance of the unfair proceedings
by which every stage of this bill had been
combated and opposed.

Mr. GALLATIN and Mr. BROOKS rose
together. The latter had the preference.
Mr. BROOKS supposed, that by this time
the committee would have been ready for the
question. He did not himself intend to have
said any thing upon it; but seeing the gen-
tleman from Pennsylvania ready to take the
floor again, he would first say a few words
upon it, that that gentleman might have an
opportunity of remarking upon what he said
also. That gentleman had gone through a la-
byrinth of opposition to every measure of de-
fence; he believed he must now be come
pretty nearly to a conclusion. He could not
refuse, indeed, an appropriation for the forts
and harbours, but that was very confined;
but he had successfully opposed all the other
measures of defence. The Naval Armament,
he was certain would produce war, tho' now he
insists upon it that there is no danger of war, yet
he himself had advised this day of vessels of the
enemy being in the harbour of New York, that
they had taken two vessels there and that
they were ready to point their guns upon us.
The Provisional Army, the gentleman from
Pennsylvania opposed in every shape; and now
he attacks the Volunteer corps which seems to
be his last point. These volunteer corps he
cannot bear the name of. Why? Because
they shew the spirit of the people, more than
any other measure. Government will now
find who are willing to defend the country.
This surely was not the reason why he objected
to it; and yet a stranger would be apt to
think so. He would venture to say one thing,
however, that if the French Directory had had
an agent on this floor to have pleaded their cause,
he could not have done it more effectually
than the gentleman from Pennsylvania; and
that gentleman may certainly have this con-
solation, that if, by any fortuitous circumstance,
he should be driven from this happy country,
he will certainly be received in another, with

a cry of "Well done, good and faithful servant,
enter thou into the arms of the Directory."

The gentleman had confidently said, that
there is no danger to be apprehended from an
invasion, because he was convinced the citi-
zens of this country would suffer no foreigner
who comes with hostile views, long to exist on
our shores; but Mr. B. believed the way to
be safe, was not the course of fitting still and
folding our arms, recommended by that gen-
tleman, supposing danger at a distance. If we
should be found in such a situation we may
expect to be overtaken with danger, as with
a whirlwind. He had said much of the cheer-
ful submission of the people to the laws. He
was himself glad to hear it; though he be-
lieved it was more from a principle of fear,
than love, in certain quarters of the Union.

But the gentleman from Pennsylvania says,
there is no danger to be apprehended from in-
furrection, or from persons in this country
joining the standard of any enemy who may
attack us; but, said he, we have better au-
thority than the word of that gentleman to
believe the contrary. The Executive Direc-
tory have said, that they have diplomatic
agents here—that they have them in abun-
dant; so that they are better acquainted
with the situation of things here, than that
gentleman is willing to believe, or to admit.
He himself believed the fact, to a certain ex-
tent; and the best way of guarding against dan-
ger is to be ready to repel it. Even in this city,
on a late occasion, a feeble opposition of foolish
men, mounted the French cockade, and de-
clared that when the French troops came,
they would join them. Foolish men! he cal-
led them, for he apprehended they had dis-
covered the truth too soon; and trifling as
this may seem, he was of opinion that these
men only spoke what they heard, and that
these things did not originate with themselves.

But the gentleman says, that if these vol-
unteers are permitted to arm and equip them-
selves, it will disgust the Militia. Little does
that gentleman know of the spirit of this
country. Had he been here at the beginning
of the Revolution, he would have seen men
of a different description. He never knew any
jealousy amongst our soldiers or militia, be-
cause one looked a little smarter than another.
At the present time, indeed he believed, if the
gentleman from Pennsylvania would go out
on a review day, he would see part of the
Militia of this State, as well as others, in uni-
form, and part in common clothes, without
any disagreeable feelings being entertained
on that account.

Mr. B. concluded with saying, that as the
day was far advanced, he would not take up
any longer the time of the committee than to
say, that either the gentleman from Penn-
sylvania does not understand the subject, or his
reasoning is peculiar to himself.

Mr. GALLATIN said, he should disappoint
the member from New-York, in some de-
gree, as he expressed an expectation that he
(Mr. G.) should answer what might
fall from him; but when a member so far
abandoned every rule of common decency,
so far forgot the respect due to this house
and so far insulted the understanding of members,
as to pay no attention to the question under
discussion, but laying argument aside, goes
merely into a wide field of abusive declama-
tion, he conceived him entitled only to silent
contempt, and that that alone the mem-
ber from New-York would receive from him.

The gentleman from South-Carolina, Mr.
G. said, had not made any reply to the lead-
ing arguments urged against the section un-
der consideration.

He would once more ask whence arose the
particular partiality which is shewn to the
proposed organization of these corps? Are
gentlemen afraid that the present militia offi-
cers will not be so good as those appointed by
the President of the United States? Or are
they afraid that if these corps are organized
agreeably to the existing laws of the United
States, that they will not be so good a de-
fence as if organized according to the pre-
sent bill?

When gentlemen speak of the Western
Infurrection, and of volunteer corps, why
do they not say there was only one volunteer
corps not attached to the militia, out of
12,000 men, and he adduced this as a proof
to shew, that whatever disorders might take
place in the country, the militia would be
sufficient to quell them. They seemed to
think differently, and that they are not to
be trusted.

Gentlemen opposed to this motion, charge
the supporters of it, with being afraid to
put arms into the hands of the citizens.—
The charge was unfounded. They are not
afraid of putting arms into the hands of our
citizens, but they do not wish to put them
in the hands of a few chosen persons, to the
exclusion of others. The reliance of the
supporters of this motion is in the people at
large; that of the opposers of it, in these
few. Mr. G. wished gentlemen to shew the
difference between these corps and militia,
and what are the great advantages in favour
of these, and then the committee may judge
between the merits of each. He could see
no advantage from the present plan; all that
he could conceive from it was, that its sup-
porters believe there is more safety in arming
a select few, than in depending upon the
whole people.

But the committee are told, that these
volunteers, thus organized, are the best cal-
culated for suppressing perturbators and dis-
organizers. But this was a mere assertion,
and no argument had been adduced to prove
that they would be better calculated for that
purpose, than the people at large, or more
likely to exert themselves in support of the
constitution and liberties of the country.

The gentleman from South-Carolina had
said, there were disorganizers and seditious
persons in this country, and that he was de-
termined to support the present system of
army; and yet he has not shewn where these
disorganizers and perturbators exist. Is
there any thing known Mr. G. asked, to in-
duce a belief that there are persons of this
description in any part of the United States?
And when gentlemen, without any proof,

insult that if these volunteers shall consist of
men of greater property, they will, on that
account, be the most proper to suppress sedi-
tion, he would not hesitate to say, that the
assertion implied an illiberal and unfounded
insinuation against all the other classes of the
community, and was a calumny on the great
masses of the people of the United States.

But the gentleman from S. Carolina, went
on to support the justice and policy of a simi-
lar plan adopted in England, the effect of
which, he supposed has been to suppress in-
furrection, and to save that country from that
general system of devastation which has taken
place throughout Europe. But what, Mr.
G. asked, are the effects which we see arising
from this system? From that system of alarm
and from that combination against France,
which went hand in hand, at the commence-
ment of the European war? The consequence
has been that France has not been satisfied
with making regulations in her own govern-
ment, but has subjugated some of the finest
countries in Europe, and subverted their gov-
ernments, and the now thunders Great Brit-
tain herself with a similar fate. This Mr. G.
said, was known to have been the effect of those
measures; but the gentleman from S. Caro-
lina, in order to reconcile us to a similar plan
sets up his supposition against fact, and tells
us of what might have happened, in his opin-
ion, had not this system of alarm been adopted
in England. He knew what had happen-
ed, in consequence of those fatal steps: what
might have happened had they not been ad-
opted, was a matter of conjecture. It was
but a poor consolation to that nation, to be
told now by its minister, "matters would have
been worse, had I not taken such and such
measures." And if a similar conduct was
now pursued by this country, and should be
attended with similar calamities, it would af-
ford but a miserable comfort to America, to
hear, two years hence, the gentleman from
South Carolina assert that a contrary course
would have produced, in his opinion, still
greater evils. It could not be denied that
that system of alarm which the gentleman
from S. Carolina commended, had in Eng-
land, increased that disaffection which it was
its object to suppress, and the same effect
would be produced here by similar measures.
How was the alarm in England supported?
By means similar to those adopted in this house
this day. A gentleman rises from his seat,
and tells the committee he saw five or six men
in the streets of this city with French cock-
ades in their hats. He says that some one
had reported, that it was said, that somebody
had heard that one of them had said, he
would join the French if they landed here,
the gentleman immediately concluded that
there is a deep conspiracy in the country,
and thousands ready to do the same. The
same things were done in England at the be-
ginning of the war; the tower was fortified
on account of an infurrection which no one had
ever heard of. Every member on this floor
might remember the numerous artifices used
there at that time; and it was in order to a-
void the evils which had been produced in
England by that system that he wished it to
cease here; that he wished, instead of plac-
ing these Young Men in corps separate from
the Militia, to have them joined to it, so as to
make one undivided general defence for the
country, instead of separating them in the way
proposed, which could only produce divisions
and uneasiness amongst the people.

Mr. G. said, he would make no remark up-
on what fell from the gentleman from S. Car-
olina, as to the unfairness of this motion to
strike out the section, instead of endeavouring
to amend it. He thought it was not less un-
fair for gentlemen to wish a contrary course
to be taken, whilst they declare themselves
unwilling to agree to any amendments which
would make it more agreeable to those who
oppose it. Nor should he make any remarks
upon what had fallen from that gentleman on
the subject of Ireland, in respect to the Ex-
ecutive Directory sitting there, or of the day
appointed for a general malice. He had
seen such things in the papers. How true or
false they were, he could not say. But he
did know that there had been for a long
time in existence there a system of Military
Coercion, which had doubtless increased the
disaffection which before existed, and which
will, in the end prove fatal to the Govern-
ment of Ireland. Yet the gentleman from S.
Carolina says there may be a time when it
will be proper that the same Military Coer-
cion should exist here. He trusted, that gen-
tleman was the only one who anticipated such
an event, and he did not think it necessary to
refute or comment on that observation.

For a number of years, Mr. G. said, at-
tempts had been made, in different shapes,
to give to the President of the United States
a Standing Army, or select corps of Militia.
Ever since the organization of the present
Constitution these attempts had been on every
occasion repeated and defeated. This kind
of half-way Army and Militia would effect
the purpose, and might become the most dan-
gerous of all others; and whatever might be
the fate of this motion, he never would re-
pent to have exerted himself as far as he was
able in order to prevent its introduction.

Mr. G. concluded, with saying that he was
sorry he had taken up so much of the time of
the committee on this question. He had spoken
three times; which he would not have done,
had any other gentlemen answered the
observations which had been made in opposi-
tion to this motion by the gentleman from S.
Carolina. But however disagreeable it was to
him to be obliged to rise so often, not only to
meet the arguments of some gentlemen, but
the abuse and impertinent allusions of others,
nothing should prevent him from doing it,
whilst he had hopes that the fatal measure now
proposed might be defeated.

Mr. ALLEN wished to know how the Gov-
ernment could get a more effectual defence
than by putting the question to every citizen
of the United States, "Will you in case of dan-
ger, become a Volunteer in the public service?"
Government does not chuse, like the gen-
tleman from Pennsylvania, to rely upon the
militia altogether; but to address the whole
people, and not a few, in the manner he had
stated, and he trusted this question would
not be answered by a few, nor by the rich al-
one.

The people of the five Eastern States, Mr.
A. said, are already armed and equipped, at
their own expense; and it could not be said
they are rich. The people in these States are
so well armed and disciplined, that there will
be no occasion for them to offer themselves as
volunteers. In other places, but a small por-
tion of the people are armed. In this city

Mr. A. said, a great proportion of the people are uneducated; and he could see no mischief that could arise from putting arms into their hands by means of this kind, which was the only way in which it could be done. And he believed the organization of these brave and generous young men, would produce the best effects.

What the committee had heard from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, of this being a plan to arm the rich against the poor, was said to raise a popular clamour against it, and it was for this purpose that the gentleman had risen three times to-day. Whilst the people from every quarter of the Union are addressing the government, with offers of their lives and fortunes in support of our measures against France, the gentleman from Pennsylvania wishes to take no measures for our security. There is something very extraordinary in this. But the young men of our country possess a different spirit; they are resolved to unite in their country's cause; and they will be able effectually to prevent insurrections and insults from taking place in the large cities, which are most subject to them.

But the gentleman from Pennsylvania has endeavoured to excite jealousy against these volunteers in another way, by insinuating an idea that the reason of the power of appointing the officers of these corps being placed in the President, is, because the present militia officers cannot be trusted. This, Mr. A. said, was not the truth; nobody had such an idea. But are these men ready to offer their service? If they are, it is not known. If they do offer their service, there is no doubt the President will commission them. But the gentleman is not willing that those who offer their service should be relied upon, but that all should be compelled to enter into the service, whether they are willing or not. He thought it was more generous to accept of voluntary service only, which would be made exclusively by those who join heartily in the cause in which we are engaged.

Mr. MAISON said, the constitution had limited the calling out of the militia to three cases, viz, to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and he could not see for what other purposes troops could be wanted, or why the militia were not equal to all these purposes. He wished gentlemen to speak plainly as to the purposes for which these men are wanted.

The gentleman from S. Carolina said, that if these corps were not organized, the French would soon be here, and take the cash from the Bankers and the produce and other property from the farmers. But how could these youths resist any attacks, which the militia, which would embrace not only them but all other citizens, would not be able to resist. As to the spirit which that gentleman spoke of being imparted to the youth by this law, he did not believe if they wanted a spirit to defend their country, that this law would give it them; but he was sure the spirit would not be wanting, whenever danger appeared.

Mr. M. noticed what had fallen from the gentleman from S. Carolina, with respect to members acting contrary to the wishes of their constituents, and said no consideration should ever prevent him from doing what appeared to him to be his duty; and if he was convinced his constituents were dissatisfied with his conduct, he would not wait to be turned out, but would immediately relinquish his seat.

Mr. M. never wished to see such a system of alarm existing in this country as existed in England and Ireland. He never wished to see spies and informers riding about the country, to take people up on account of their political opinions. He should be glad to see the spirit of 1776 here, though he did not wish to see the old Congress revived. He believed the old Congress had done well, but he believed the present a better system of government than that was.

The question had not yet been determined, whether these corps were to be considered in the light of militia or regulars. If the former, it had been shown these young gentlemen might join volunteer corps already in existence; and if the latter, there were ways recruiting officers with whom they might enlist; but he did not believe many of them would wish to become common soldiers, though, in all special cases, they would, he doubted not, be ready to come forward. But this has been called a formidable force for the suppression of seditious insurrections, but he did not believe it could be more so than the militia itself.

Mr. M. denied that Congress had the power to create a mongrel kind of army such as is now proposed. He called upon any gentleman to put his finger upon that part of the constitution which gives Congress this authority.

The provision which confines the use of these corps to the state to which they belong, and to the states adjoining, he said, would prove a very unequal regulation, as some of the states only join to two states, others to five.

The gentleman from S. Carolina says, that armed associations are the natural defence of Republican Governments. He never believed that this government depended upon armed associations for support. It appeared to him that these armed military associations have more the appearance of Jacobinism than any thing he had ever heard of in that House.

Mr. M. after ridiculing the doctrine of alarm set up by the gentleman from S. Carolina, concluded with saying that he believed if the French were to land in this country, they would find very few persons to join them. He was sure that from the part of the country from whence he came that would be the case. The people in that part of the country would very deeply regret a war, but if it did take place of necessity, they would join heartily in it. If the constitution does not please them in all respects, they know an armed force is not the instrument by which it ought to be amended; and he knew whatever a majority determined upon, would by them be carried into effect.

Mr. DANA said, he should not have risen at all on this subject, had the gentleman from Pennsylvania confined himself to the merits of the question; but after rising as monarch of the opposition, and apologizing for having spoken three times, because nobody else spoke, he said that the embodying of these volunteers would be raising a dangerous standing army, that it would be arming one part of the citizens against another; that it would prove the destruction of the militia, and that the whole of the militia might become a part of this army. He also says the provision will be useless, and because, under the militia law, all the advantages proposed by this bill might be had. Why then, he would ask, do not these volunteers now exist? He apprehended the true reason was, because the field officers are appointed by the individual states, and not by the President of the United States.

But it is said, this provision is useless, because of the requisition of the 80,000 militia, ordered at the last session. This, he said, had been frequently mentioned, though nobody could consider this force as any thing—it is a mere business on paper. The men detached do not know their own officers. Many of the officers have been promoted, and a number

of the men removed; so that he did not suppose three-fourths of these men could be found, if called upon. They are even worse than nothing.

It is also said that these volunteers will form a standing army dangerous to liberty. What do gentlemen mean by a standing army? Do they make use of the term because they find it in the constitution? Or because, in countries where armies are formed of the worst of men, where they are engaged for life, and where their object is plunder and rapine? The term standing army only applies where officers and men have views distinct from the people, and can by no means apply to the young men contemplated by this section. If they were to join a banditti in despoiling the country, whose property would they destroy? Their own, or that of their parents or friends. And against whom would they turn their arms? Against their parents, their brethren and friends. And whose habitations would they destroy? Those in which they had been bred and educated. Can any one believe then that evils of this kind can be apprehended from these patriotic young men? He thought they could not be entertained for a moment.

In proportion as our military force is extended, Mr. D. said, it loses the character of an army. An army of 10,000 men may have something of a spirit distinct from the people; but if it is extended to 100,000, it will cease to have that spirit; it will have only the spirit of the people. This is one of the causes assigned by one of the best writers on the subject of the French revolution, which produced that spirit in the French soldiers which led them to join in the revolution against their monarch; their numbers were so large that there was infused into their body the spirit of the people. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania says, the establishment of this corps, will make an odious distinction between rich and poor, as if that gentleman were the bulwark of *Sansculotism*. Was this intended to excite a jealousy in the poor towards the rich, and a spirit of hatred to the government? If not, he could not tell why such language was used.

What are the advantages expected to result from this section? They are the admission of a body of patriotic, respectable, generous youth, into the public service; who will form a firm phalanx against any internal or external enemy. His ideas of this section were, that the youth, which it contemplates will remain liable to militia duty, both officers and men, until called into the public service; but when called into public service, they will be considered as troops of the United States.

The question upon striking out the section was then put and negatived 56 to 37. Adjourned at 5 o'clock.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, 5th June, '98.

LETTERS for the British Packet, for Falkmouth, will be received at this office until Friday, the 8th inst. at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

Sale of Real Estate,

On Thursday evening next the 7th June at 7 o'clock in the evening at the Merchants Coffee-house in Second-street, will be sold at public auction,

A three Story Brick House;

SITUATE on the north side of Spruce-street No. 31, between 2d and 3d Streets. The house is in complete repair 20 feet front and the lot extends 20 feet in depth with the privilege of an alley Plaza of 13 feet 9 inches by 11 feet, a large convenient kitchen of 20 feet 9 inches by 13 feet 6 inches and a story high—over the kitchen is a handsome dining room. The fire insurance on the premises is £800. extends to the 4th December 1799; the estate is subject to annual payment of £5.—Possession can be had in a very short time, and security given (if required) to make the purchaser a complete title—the terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in one or two years with interest and security.

FOOTMAN & Co. Auctioneers.

June 2

On FRIDAY next,

The 8th of June, at 10 o'clock in the morning, WILL BE SOLD,

At the late Dwelling House of Sufannah M'Dowell, at the corner of Penn and Pine streets,

A VARIETY OF

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Among which are, a quantity of Feather Beds and Bedding, silver Spoons, Wearing Apparel, and a quantity of Tavern Utensils, &c. &c.

CONNELLY & Co. Auctioneers.

may 31.

The following Certificates

OF Funded Debt and Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Countess of Leicester Packet, in the 11th month, 1797, which vessel has been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost.

4000 dollars 44 per cent. Stock, standing on the books of the Treasury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate no 189, dated July 19th, '96. Ten Shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1st day of January, 1797.

For the renewal of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treasury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all persons interested therein, are desired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.

Choice St. Croix Sugars,

FOR SALE BY

James Yard.

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price.

June 4

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, Chestnut Street,

A general assortment of Horseman's Piñols, direct from the Manufacturers in London. ALSO ON HAND, Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valises, Saddle Bags, Portmanteaux, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.

April 9

TEA WAREHOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

THE Subscriber returns her sincere thanks for the generous encouragement she has experienced since her commencement in business, begs leave to acquaint her Friends and the Public, that she has received a fresh supply of all kinds of Tea from the late arrivals at New-York, &c. and it will be her constant endeavour to merit their future support.—She is in daily expectation of receiving a large supply of good Coffee.

SARAH EATON.

may 30

Dr. MANUFACTORY at the HOUSE of EMPLOYMENT for one year commencing 25th March, 1797, and ending 25th of March, 1798.

No. I.

1797. To raw materials & manufactured goods found on hand this day. 351 16 4 1798. To raw materials &c. purchased since. 713 19 2 To balance being the profit of the Manufactory. 277 5 98

£1343 1 4

No. II.

Dr. The Alms-House and House of Employment for Expenditures of that Institution from 25th March, 1797, to 25th March, 1798.

To amount paid for provisions purchased. 7119 2 6 1/2 To amount paid for clothing. 1490 5 6 do do for fuel. 1258 18 6 do do for medicines. 470 6 2 do do for raw materials for manufacturing. 713 19 2 To incidental expenses, comprehending salaries of Steward, Matron, Nurses for the Sick & Door-keepers—also repairs for the House, Candles, Oil, Stationary, House and Kitchen Furniture, Funeral charges, &c. 2997 6 7

£14049 18 6 1/2

No. III.

Number of Poor maintained in the Alms-House and House of Employment of Philadelphia, from 25th of March, 1797, to 25th of March, 1798.

1797. In the month of April 174 225 May 168 211 June 171 209 July 183 218 August 188 213 September 183 205 October 187 207 November 208 236 December 262 270 1798. January 272 285 February 276 284 March 251 267 2523 2830 743 6296

Being on an average constantly in the house during the last year 210 236 62 508 Persons During the present year 1200 persons have been fully clothed from the alms-house. Of the persons received into the house, 263 were sick, of whom were cured and discharged 147—45 died and the remainder 711 still in the house.

No. IIII.

Dr. General Account of Receipts and Expenditures for the maintenance of the Poor in the city of Philadelphia the district of the Northern Liberties and the district of Southwark, for one year commencing the 25th of March, 1797, and ending the 25th of March, 1798, comprising all the persons employed and maintained in the Alms House and House of Employment and relieved in the city and districts by the guardians of the Poor.

To balance due the treasurer from last year. 84 17 To amount of orders on treasury unpaid when the last account was settled. 1294 7 4 1/2 To amount of accounts passed for payment by the steward, also unpaid at the same time. 15 13 3 To amount of expenditures for alms-houses, see account No. 2. 14,249 18 6 1/2 To amount paid for the support of the out door poor by the city board of Guardians for pensions, temporary relief, physician bills and for support of Orphans and illegitimate children. 4607 13 7 1/2 To balance in the hands of the treasurer. 91 7 9 1/2 To balance in the hands of the steward. 348 10 2

£20492 7 9

Settled by the Board, Philadelphia May 13, '98.

Peter Mierken Standish Forde George Plumsted Benjamin Horner junr William Yardly Isaac W. Morris

Note. Those expenditures include 1716 dollars 27 cents amount of account rendered by the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the support of sundry paupers sent into that house.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,

Captain Hathaway, from Bengal, Gunstubs, white, Guzzies, Ditto, blue, Guzzenahs, Salums, Emeretics, Gorahs, Mow Samnas, Mamoodies, Penjatcoos, Tickies, Baftas, Romalls, Coffas, Doreas, Tanjehs, Chintz, Malda Cloths, Sau Gazzies, Carwah Cloths

An elegant assortment of Madras Handkerchiefs

Benares SUGAR COTTON and GINGER

may 25.

NOW LANDING,

From on board the brig Amiable Matilda, from Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, 88 casks CLARET 72 do. do. of a superior quality 2 trunks green PARASOLS.

Thomas Murgatroyd, No. 11, Walnut-street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

White Wine in half Casks Sweet Oil of a superior quality, in boxes and buckets Lunelle Sauterne Irish Market Macarty and Medec Rota Wine in hhd. Pimento in bags.

WANTED,

Approved Bills on London,

FOR which cash will be paid at par. Enquire of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

June 5

TO LET,

The House No. 83,

Chestnut, a few doors below Third street. It is in good repair, and a capital Stand for any kind of business. Apply as above.

June 5.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

At a meeting of the citizens residing in the town of Cumberland, in the county of Allegany and state of Maryland, and its vicinity, held on Friday, the 25th day of May, 1798, after due notice; Hanson Briscoe was appointed Chairman, and Patrick Murdoch, John H. Bayard Samuel Selby 3d, John Simkins and George Dent were named a Committee, to draw up and report an address to the President of the United States, on the present critical situation of our country with France. The same day the committee reported an address as follows:

To JOHN ADAMS,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE inhabitants of the county of Allegany and state of Maryland, having early discovered, in an unequivocal manner, their decided approbation of the government of their country, and the measures of its administration, and on every public opportunity since having evinced the same principles with unabated zeal and increasing unanimity, we do not imagine that we can be suspected of improper motives if we have not pressed forward on this occasion. While our fellow-citizens, then, were expressing that zeal and indignation which animates every American bosom at the unheard of insults and injuries which the Republic of France has heaped on the government and people whom you represent, we have suffered those to take the lead, many of whom were slow to believe and have now but lately discovered that a cool and insulting contempt of the laws which bind nations could exist under the sacred but abused names of Liberty and a Republic.

Now that the cloud has in some measure past, permit us, Sir, to renew our assurances of our rooted attachment to the constitution and government of our country, and of our respect and veneration for yourself second only to that which we must ever feel for your truly dignified Predecessor in whose steps you so worthily tread, of our abhorrence of all foreign influence upon our councils, of our disdain of the threats thrown out against us by France, and of our indignation at the insolent idea that it is possible that Americans can be divided against themselves.

We feel as we ought the conduct of France towards us, and we pledge ourselves to support the measures which the councils of our country shall deem necessary for the security and defence of our national rights, honor, and independence, against the encroachments or attacks of any foreign power.

Which being read was assented to, and ordered that a copy of this address be forwarded to George Baer, jun. Esq. our Representative in Congress, to be by him presented to the President.

HANSON BRISCOE, Chairman.

To the Inhabitants of the county of Allegany, in the state of Maryland.

YOUR ready attachment to the constitution of the government of your country, is greatly to your honor.

The veneration you express for my truly distinguished Predecessor, is a worthy and necessary effect of that attachment, and your compliment to me, for treading in his steps, does me honor.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1798.

A number of respectable citizens of Washington county, in the state of Maryland, having convened in consequence of public notice, at the Court-house in Hager's Town, on Monday the 21st day of May, 1798, after appointing General Thomas Sprigg Chairman, resolved as follows, viz.—

WISHING to cultivate peace and harmony with all nations, we feel great regret at the delay in the reception of our Envoys to France, and think their mission of such magnitude as to have entitled them to a proper attention; and as it appears highly important at this crisis of our national affairs that our sentiments should be made known, we do not hesitate to declare our firm determination to support our constitution, government and independence against every attack.

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to transmit a copy of the above resolve to the Representative of this district in Congress, with a request that he communicate the same to the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the United States.

Signed by order, THOMAS SPRIGG, Chairman. ELIE WILLIAMS, Secretary.

To a number of respectable Citizens of Washington county.

GENTLEMEN, I THANK you for the resolution you adopted at Hager's Town on the first day of May, which has been presented to me by Mr. Baer, your Representative in Congress, to support your constitution, government and independence against every attack.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1798.

At a very numerous meeting of the Inhabitants of the Lower District of Washington county, held at Sharpsburg, the 18th May, 1798, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be published.

1st. Resolved, That we hold party spirit a reproach, and that in defence of our rights as freemen, we shall ever act as one man, animated by one soul, and that, any foreign nation is mistaken in the American character

which supposes it capable of division upon great national questions, on which its independence is involved, and that upon this subject our ground is taken and our opinions long fixed.

2. Resolved, That the administration of our President, John Adams, is hitherto worthy of our applause and confidence, and that we do express them to him, in language that shall bind us to support the American Government.

2. Resolved, That we think ourselves much indebted to our three last Envoys to France, and that we highly approve both of the instructions which they received, and of the steady and judicious manner in which they have conducted themselves in the performance of their duty.

4. Resolved, That our Chairman be requested to inclose these resolutions, accompanied with a short address, to the Representative of our District in Congress, to be by him presented to the President of the United States.

THE ADDRESS

Of the inhabitants of the Lower District of Washington County, assembled at Sharpburgh.

To JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

SIR,
We feel happy in congratulating our fellow citizens of the United States, upon the unanimity of spirit, which in such firm language, and on so trying an occasion bespeaks their resolution to preserve inviolate, that independence, which they have so bravely fought for, and so gloriously attained.

We do not offer to you, our unbounded applause, for the wisdom and spirited decision, which have hitherto so eminently distinguished your administration; and we trust that your future conduct and ability will do justice to the many expressions of the people and to the high expectations, which the energy of the government, hath induced them to form. Shall the proud republic of France, attempt to pluck from the brow of Columbia, the laurels, which her gallant sons have planted there! or shall any foreign intrigue rob us, of what we have purchased with our blood? No Sir! Since the supreme disposer of human events, to whose providence we owe our present happiness, hath been pleased to bless us with the rights of freemen, we are unanimously resolved to defend them, and are prepared to succeed or perish in the conflict. Be to us an Ark, of whose administration no man complained, and who never permitted any part of the public treasury to be exhausted in vain, and we on our parts, desire you to accept of our best services, which we exult in unanimously offering towards the support of our government; with an humble confidence that we shall not be found wanting, on the day of trial.

JOSEPH CHAPLINE, Chairman.

To the inhabitants of the Lower District of Washington County, in the state of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN:

I return with pleasure your congratulations upon the unanimity of spirit, among our fellow-citizens, which in so firm language expresses their resolution to preserve inviolate their independence, and thank you for your generous applause.

Your unanimous resolution, to defend the rights of freemen, or perish in the conflict is heroic and glorious.

I cannot promise you an administration of which no man shall complain, unless you will answer me, that no man in this querulous age, will complain of truth, liberty and humanity. I can however assure you, that no part of the public treasury, shall be exhausted knowingly, and willingly in vain.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1798.

30 tons of Lignum Vitæ,

FOR SALE BY
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

June 7

FOR SALE,
800 pieces of Sail Cloth

10 tons of Sheet Lead

Apply to
Richard D. Arden,
No. 26, North Front Street.

June 7

Lodgings Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN of good character, who keeps regular hours, wishes to be accommodated with lodgings in a private family, in some healthy part of the city. A line directed to W. and left at the office of this Gazette, will be attended to.

June 7

A Sloop for Sale,
VIRGINIA BUILT.

About two and an half years old—burthen 31 tons, sails full, and is well found.—Enquire of
Thomas & Joshua Fisher,
No. 5, Dock Street.

6 mo. 7th \$12

A FEW COPIES OF

THE LAST DISPATCHES,

From the American Envoys at Paris, and a few of those sent before Congress, from the 14 of April and 4th of May, may be had at this Office.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, the 6th June a young boy about 12 years old, he answers to the name of Henry Brown, or H. W. Wender, if whoever brings him to me shall receive the above reward but no charges paid.

Thos. Waterell.

June 7

TO BE SOLD, LET,
Or exchanged for property in the city of Philadelphia.

A Valuable Two Story Stone House, and lot or piece of ground, in Pottstown, in the county of Montgomery. The house is in good repair, and the lot made into a useful garden; there are a number of good fruit trees therein, the situation is high and healthy and one of the best for any kind of business in the town, position will be given immediately—for terms apply to—
William Nichols
No. 117, Race Street.

may 29

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

SIR,

The Governor directs me to transmit to you, copies of a letter, directed to each Brigade Inspector of the Pennsylvania Militia, and inclosing an Address to the Officers of the respective Brigades; which you will be pleased with all possible dispatch to circulate.

He directs me, likewise, to take this opportunity to enforce the necessity on your part of an immediate and strict attention to the general organization of the militia; but, more particularly of the rate quota of the draft of 80,000, directed by the act of Congress.

Upon these subjects, and upon any other, that can promote the object contemplated by the Governor's Address to the militia, he requests the strict communication of all the information that you receive.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

June 2, 1798.

To JOSEPH HARMAR, Esq. Adjutant General of the Militia of Pennsylvania.

SIR,

The Governor directs me to transmit to you the inclosed copies of an address to the officers of your Brigade; and to request that you will call a general meeting, that its objects may be taken into consideration, and the most effectual means adopted for attaining them, without loss of time. It will be proper to invite the general of the division to attend the meeting.

You will be pleased to make an early and accurate report of your proceedings to the Governor.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH HARMAR,

Adjutant General.

To LEWIS NICHOLS, Esq.

Brigade Inspector of the Philadelphia city Brigade of Militia.

(CIRCULAR.)

GENTLEMEN,

THE existing crisis in the affairs of the Union, demands the serious attention of every friend to the independence, honor, and safety, of our country.

To obliterate the sense of gratitude, which was cherished for services rendered by France, during our conflict with Great Britain; to extinguish the enthusiasm, which was inspired by her first revolutionary movements, in favour of Liberty; and to convert the physical and political sources of reciprocal attachment between the two Republics, into sentiments of hostility—are effects that can only find an adequate cause, in the system of violence and depredation, of injustice and contumely, by which the Government of that nation has, recently, disgraced its own character, and violated our rights.

It is no longer, however, useful to reason; nor honorable to repine: It has been, authoritatively, announced, that our government is compelled to relinquish every hope of Peace, and to prepare for the painful alternative of war. The Constitution of the United States has devolved upon the departments of the Federal Government, the power and the duty to provide for the common defence; but the power and the duty of co-operation, so as to facilitate and effectuate their measures, are, likewise, constitutionally attached to the jurisdiction of the individual States; and form, indeed, an essential part of the character and capacity of every citizen of the Union. Upon this impulse, and with this view, then, I have circulated the present Address: And, I am confident, Gentlemen, that while the national authority is anxiously engaged, in making general arrangements, for executing its arduous trust, the Militia of Pennsylvania, will not omit any point of preparation, which can evince the promptitude of their spirit, and the ardor of their patriotism.

In addition, therefore, to the provisions which have been made by Congress, it remains, for the purposes of national defence, to pursue efficient measures for enrolling, organizing and equipping the great body of the Militia; but, I am so sensible of the defects of the existing law, that I should despair of success, if (independent of every legislative provision) my experience did not justify me in reposing a perfect confidence, upon the voluntary exertions of every officer, and of every freeman, at a period so interesting to the public welfare. Permit me, therefore, Gentlemen, to call upon you, in the most earnest manner, to unite, with alacrity and zeal, in the service of your country; and, let it always be remembered, that to protect her from insult, outrage and dishonor, is to ensure your own happiness, and to elevate your own character.

The objects peculiarly deserving your immediate attention, may be included in the following summary propositions.

1st. Let the quota of Pennsylvania, under the Act of Congress directing a draft of eighty thousand men to be made from the militia of the United States, be put into such order, as will ensure a punctual and general attendance, at a moment's warning. Every man, who can supply himself with arms and accoutrements, should do so, upon a principle of public spirit, as well as of positive duty. The legal days of muster and exercise should be regularly observed; and every citizen should employ his leisure time by improving himself in military discipline.

2d. Let the enrollments in every Brigade be immediately completed, and all vacancies of Commissioned Officers be supplied. It would be highly expedient to form a competent number of a volunteer corps of Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery, to be attached to the respective Regiments and Battalions upon the principles of the second Section of the Militia Act.

3d. Let the number of citizens enrolled, and the state of the arms and equipments in each Brigade, be accurately reported as soon as possible. The Legislature has authorized a considerable purchase of arms for pub-

lic use; and no time shall be lost in procuring them.

I am aware, gentlemen, that much trouble and expence will arise in the execution of these instructions; but, I am persuaded that your personal labors will be compensated by the public benefit which they will produce; and I promise, at the next session of the legislature, to enforce the claims for a reimbursement of every reasonable pecuniary charge, with the strongest recommendation, that the justice and necessity of the case will admit.

I cannot conclude this address, without reminding every class of my fellow citizens of the importance of its objects. To the Veterans, who were active in our revolutionary war, it will not be indifferent, when they reflect, that the same patriotic virtues which established our NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, will always be competent to protect our NATIONAL RIGHTS. The rising generation derive from the present crisis, an early opportunity to prove, that they are worthy of that glorious inheritance, a FREE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, which has been prepared for them by the courage and wisdom of their ancestors. And every enlightened statesman will surely rejoice, when he beholds in the MILITIA of the UNION, a competent bulwark for its defence and safety;—superfeding the necessity, and averting the danger of a numerous standing army.

I am, with sincere regard and esteem, Gentlemen, your most obedt. and faithful servant,

(Signed) THOS. MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 2d June, 1798.

To the officers of the Philadelphia city brigade of Pennsylvania militia

C O N G R E S S.

Yesterday the House of Representatives of the United States, was engaged most of the day in discussing the amendments agreed to in Committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the compensation of Officers employed in the collection of the Internal Revenues of the United States, and to provide for the more effectual settlement of their accounts. It was at length agreed to; and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Mr. HARPER called upon the resolutions which he yesterday laid upon the table, proposing certain amendments to the law providing for the raising of a Provisional Army, and for other purposes, which were referred (after some observations from Mr. McDOWELL against the reference, and from Mr. HARPER in reply) to the Committee for the protection of Commerce and for the defence of the Country, to report by bill or otherwise, 40 yeas to 37. Mr. D. FOSTER laid the following resolutions upon the table, viz.

WHEREAS the French Republic, regardless of those principles of good faith which ought to ensure a due observance of treaties, have, in various instances, violated the express stipulations of the treaties heretofore made and subsisting between the United States and the French nation, in a manner highly injurious to the interest and honor of the United States; by reason whereof the United States are released from all obligation on their part to respect the said treaties, or to consider themselves as holden or bound thereby.

Resolved, That it is expedient to make a legislative declaration notifying the citizens of the United States, and all others concerned, that the said treaties are no longer obligatory upon the United States.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, authorizing the President of the United States to grant letters of marque and reprisal against all ships & other vessels, with their cargoes, found on the high seas, failing under the authority of the French Republic, or belonging to the said Republic, or any of the citizens thereof, or its dependencies—to continue and be in force until the French government shall revoke and annul the orders and decrees authorizing the capture and detention of the vessels and property of the citizens of the United States, contrary to the laws of nations.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law granting a bounty, in proportion to the size and number of guns, on all armed vessels (which shall be taken and brought into any of the ports of the United States) belonging to the republic of France, or to any of the citizens thereof, or of its dependencies—or to others failing under the authority, or pretence of authority, from the said republic.

They were ordered to lie upon the table till this day.

The following are the resolutions proposed by Mr. HARPER on Tuesday last.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for enabling the President of the United States to appoint and commission, immediately, all such officers as he may judge proper, for raising, organizing, and commanding volunteer corps; such officers to receive no pay, or other emoluments, till called into actual service.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for enabling the President of the United States to supply such of the said volunteers as may be in need thereof, with cannon, small arms and accoutrements, either by sale or loan, as he may judge most expedient—and under regulations to be established on that subject.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for enabling the President of the United States, to establish regulations for the government of the said volunteer corps, when ordered on military duty, but not in actual service.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, for enabling the President of United States to appoint and commission, immediately, all officers necessary for the army of ten thousand men, provided for by the first section of the aforesaid act; such officers to receive no pay or emoluments, till the raising of the said army shall have actually been commenced.

Married on Friday evening, the 25th ult. by the rev. Thos. Uffick, Mr. A. Stewart, to Mrs. Margaret Robinson; and on Monday evening, the 28th ult. Mr. John Allen, to Miss Eliza Pennington, all of this city.

ADDRESS.

To the Freeman of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, above the age of forty five.

GENTLEMEN,
BY our existing militia law, you are exempted from military duty. The hardships of a camp, or the fatigues of long marches, might with propriety be considered too severe for many of you to engage in; yet, there are services at home which, with great propriety, may be assumed by you. Many of you enjoy robust constitutions, activity of body, and experience in life: many of you have served your country in the revolutionary war, and some of you in the war of 1756 and 1763, between Great Britain and France, when the latter attempted to conquer and subjugate these States, (then colonies of Great Britain) to her haughty and ambitious views, and laid waste your frontiers from Massachusetts to Georgia by fire and sword, the scalping knife and tomahawk. To such of you as remember the calamities of that war, and the savage barbarity with which it was conducted by the French, and their less savage allies, I need not suggest to you the cruelties to be apprehended from that nation, should they invade this envied and happy country. Their past and recent conduct to the neighboring nations which they first duped by their flatteries and then subjugated by their power—Their worse than savage treatment of their own citizens, condemned by thousands to the bayonet, the cannon, the guillotine or drowning in mass, without distinction of age or sex, and without the form of trial, or exiled to distant climes for no known offence; these transactions are fully known to you and to the world. This restless, haughty, ambitious nation now insults you, piratically takes your vessels, destroys your commerce, endeavors by emissaries amongst us to separate the good people of these States from a confidence in our executive, insults our government through our ministers at their court seat for the express purpose of restoring harmony by just negotiation, and menaces us with invasion and subjugation. Your Sons ambitious of preserving that happy government, which your value hath procured for them, are associating in arms to repel invasion. Our militia as well as they, may be marched to a distant part of the union. Their wives and children must, in that necessity, be committed to your protection and care. The preservation of the peace and good order of the city and liberties must devolve on you, under the direction of the civil police. Should internal commotion arise, will it not be prudent and proper to associate yourselves for those laudable purposes? To provide yourselves with arms? And to choose virtuous and wife citizens from among yourselves as officers to direct those salutary views? You have many veteran officers who served with honor to themselves and their country last war, and are yet able to perform garrison duty. They will no doubt undertake the philanthropic task. An association of this sort would give confidence to your sons in arms, spirit to your militia, security and comfort to their wives and children, and consolation to the aged and infirm, as well as support to the wife and best of governments.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

MR. PENNO,

There are a number of respectable citizens and inhabitants of Philadelphia, from their advanced age no longer liable to Militia duty, yet able in this time of trial, to do good service to their country, by forming a corps for the safeguard of the city. The advantages that must arise from the formation of such a corps are obvious; citizens of the above description are requested to take this hint into their serious consideration.

The bill from the House of Representatives, for suspending all intercourse between France and the United States, passed the Senate this day, 18 yeas, 4 nays.

Out of 21,000 votes given in for Governor at the late election in Massachusetts, his Excellency Increase Sumner had upwards of 17,000. Mr. Sumner, all the world knows, is a decided Federalist.

We are authorized to say that the observation imputed to Mr. Otis, in the Aurora of this morning was not made by that gentleman. He never advocated an addition to the salaries of all public officers; but merely of those employed in the principal departments. It is also known to every member of the house that when the bill for the compensation of certain officers which included an addition to the salaries of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the house, was pending, Mr. Otis took no part in the debate, but withdrew and did not vote upon the question.

Three houses in Race-street were struck by the lightning yesterday afternoon. The big Mercury, lying below Pine-street, had her foremast shivered by a stroke at the same time.

General Huntington, collector of New-London district, has received directions from his excellency Gov. Trumbull, to cause six cannon to be mounted on the fortifications of that harbour.

Particulars of the Evacuation of Port au Prince, L'Archeve, &c.

Previous to the evacuation of these places general Maitland, commander in chief at St. Domingo issued on the 20th of April, a Proclamation, to this effect.

"His Britannic Majesty having thought it expedient (for the good of his service) to transport his land and sea forces from one part of the colony to the other, general Maitland in consequence of the order of his majesty informs the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince that he means to evacuate the province of the west, but a necessary time will be granted to citizens of all classes, who may chuse to follow the English army, to dispose of or bring away their moveable property, not even excepting their slaves; at the same time he assures them that he has taken such sure and precautionary measures that neither those who follow the army or those who remain behind, shall be in any way disturbed or molested in their persons or property."

In consequence of the latter assurance on the part of general Maitland nearly one half of the inhabitants determined to remain where they were.

On the 7th of May, the town was evacuated by a part of the citizens and their slaves. On the 8th it was evacuated by the troops of the line, by way of Fort Bizoton. The evening of the same day, the troops of the French republic, took possession of Port-au-Prince, which was illuminated during the whole night, and in view of the convoy, which sailed the next morning, forming a fleet of 126 sail, exclusive of the ships of the line and frigates. A part of the convoy arrived the same evening at St. Marc, after taking on board the greater part of the troops, and particularly all the cavalry, set sail for Jeremie. The remainder of the

convoy arrived at the Mole on the morning of the 12th.

The evacuation was conducted with the greatest order as well at Port-au Prince as at Archave, Croix des Bouquets and St. Marc. General Maitland had taken the wisest precautions, and had even caused 15 complete rations for every white and slave to be provided and put on board the vessels.

On the 20th of May, General Toussaint sent a cartel to St. Nicholas Mole to request that General Maitland, (since he would not permit any American vessel to enter Port-au-Prince) would send him dry goods in English vessels. He also requested him to cause such persons who had followed the English army as were indebted to those that had remained at Port-au-Prince, to pay their debts; and on his part he engaged to do the same with respect to those at Port-au-Prince who were indebted to any persons at the Mole, or at Jeremie.

THE STROP BUFFERS.

First Hopkins came with flimsy goods, They cut a little of the world of blood; A razor set on these flimsy drops, Would be completely smooth your chops, You'd bid adieu to barber's shop, But ah this modish weight we find, In puffing is left behind; Buy Packwood's strops—he does maintain, They'll make a razor cut so clean, Your beard will never grow again.

WHIM!

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Johanna, Boggs, 11th of May 28
Schr Harriot, Lawton, Georgetown S C 6
Schr, Jamait, Frederickburgh 5
Schr. Polly, Thrafer, Fall naquody 18
Sloop Industry, Smith, Baltimore 7

From the Fort.

Ship Harmony, Willington, Jamaica
Schr. Ranger, Green, Havana
Friends Burton, do.
Sloop Mechanic, Hallibutos, do.

At the Fort yesterday.

Brig Sally, Yardley, C. N. Mole 12
Schr. Minerva, Dill, do. 12
Neptune, Watters, Aux Cayes 19

(CLEARED.)

Schr. Three Sisters, Etheridge, Edenton
Brothers, Maxwell, Norfolk

Arrived at the Fort.

Brig Polly, Harris, one of the fleet from the Mole.

The report of the capture of a privateer, by the Ganges, is without foundation.

The privateer captured by the Thetis, is called the Revenge, and mounts 12 guns.

The famous privateer Jean Bart, has arrived at Halifax, a prize to the British sloop of war Rover.

The General Green Cutter, capt. Price, was well off Chicoteague, on Monday last.

Sloop Dolphin, Holtz of this port, is condemned at Port-au Prince.

Capt Watters left at Aux Cayes the 17th ult. the schr. Polly, Davis, of this port, to fail in three weeks.

From Captain Foggard from Bermuda.

The schr. Robinson Crusoe, Church, of New York was sent in by the privateer Princess Royal on the 12th ult. on suspicion of the cargo being French property.

The schr. Olive Branch, Thompson, arrived the 16th from Boston, all well.

The schr. Vulpus, Smith, of New-York was stranded on the West rocks the 12th ult. and sunk.

A schr. from N. York arrived in distress the Nancy was coming out on the 19th ult. she was bound to the West-Indies and had thrown part of her cargo overboard—Capt. Hogard did not learn her name, she was a short vessel, yellow sides, high quarter deck, plain upright stern, no head, and about 70 or 80 ton burthen. 21th spoke in lat. 33, 45, long. 64, 50, the brig Neutrality 8 days from New York to Jamaica.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 6.

Extra of a letter from New-London, dated June 24, 1798.

"The vessel reported to be off here last week on Friday, I have no doubt is captured by the Thetis frigate, as a gentleman in this city has this day received a letter from capt. Cochran, dated at sea on Wednesday, in which he says, 'The night before last, I captured the privateer Revenge of 12 guns, where she had come to protect the American commerce—the captain's name is Williams, who calls himself William Wells, says he was born in Lebanon, in Connecticut. He is 5 feet 5 or 6 in high, dark complexion. I have him with another captain of a privateer in Irons, and shall carry them to Halifax, to be tried for piracy. I have no doubt of this being the privateer seen on our coast, as we have accounts of a large ship being off Montock Point the next morning.'"

The Spaniards are forming a camp at St. Roche's for the purpose of besieging Gibraltar.

The city of Hamburg has consented to loan to the French the sum of twelve millions of livres.

The beautiful ship HERALD, built for the London trade, has been purchased by government, and is now equipping.—Bar. pap.

A handsome brig, built of live-oak and cedar, was lately launched at Charleston, S. C. She is calculated to carry 14 guns, 6 pounders, and is to be employed as the cutter for that purpose; she is called the UNANIMITY, and from report does great to the constructor and honor the port.

Macpherson's Blues.

BATTALION ORDER.

June 7th, 1798
THE Blues are to assemble, for the purpose of Exercise, at the Public Square, Market and Broad Streets, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 5 o'clock.

ROBERT HEYSHAM, Adjutant, p. t.

VOLUNTEER GREENS.

A Meeting of Business will be held at the house of B. M. Shaw, in Third Street, on Saturday the 9th of June inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening. Several proposed members will be balloted for.

JOHN MORRELL, Captain.

June 5.

United States, }
Pennsylvania District, }

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT in pursuance of a Writ to me directed,
from the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of
the District Court of the United States, in and for
the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public
sale at the Custom-House, in the City of Phila-
delphia, on Friday, the 15th day of June, inst.,
at 12 o'clock at noon

41 Bags of Coffee, and
5 Hampers of Porter.

The same having been libelled against, proce-
dured and condemned as forfeited in the said court.

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshall's Office, }
June 5th, '98 } \$101

On Saturday, the 23d of June, inst., at eleven
o'clock precisely, will be exposed at public ven-
ue, on the premises, if not previously dispos-
ed of by private sale.

THE four following lots of ground, situated
on Schuylkill, and extending to Plymouth
creek, about fourteen miles from Philadelphia,
about three miles from Barnhill church, and one
mile beyond Springmill.

They are offered for sale, chiefly from the
view of enlarging an agreeable society, and their
being eligible situations for Summer retreats,
since they command a beautiful prospect of
Schuylkill and the country around it, in a fertile
lime stone soil under high cultivation, and join-
ing to a grist and a saw mill for timber and mar-
ble, belonging to William Shepherd.

The intended Canal, will sooner or later make
the communication with the capital both easy
and cheap. Good building stone may be easily
quarried on the premises, lime may be bought
within a quarter of a mile, and (scantling and
boards) procured from Reading, and brought
down Schuylkill and landed on the premises.—
A liberal credit will be given for part of the
purchase money, and the conditions of sale made
known on viewing the premises.

N. B. If the day should prove unfavorable,
the sale will be postponed till the following Wed-
nesday or the next fair day.

Belvidere, the 30th May 1798.

Charles G. Palfrey.

The draft lately made by Reading Howell,
may be seen at the Coffee-house.

June 5

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESTNUT STREET.

Has received, per the Richmond from Calcutta

A Quantity of Sugar.

West India Mulcovo quality, which he offers for

sale very low for cash or at 60 days.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,

A variety of British Dry Goods,

which he will dispose of on the most reasonable

terms.

India Calicoes by the Bale, &c. &c.

June 5

FOR SALE,

On board the ship CLOTHIER, at Perot's

Wharf

Excellent Cheviots, and

Double Gloucester } CHEESE,

In fine order—ALSO, a few Crates of

Queen's Ware,

Well assorted for Families.

June 4

Bourdeaux Brandy,

Claret in hds.

White wine in half hds.

Claret

Frontinac

Sauterne

Lundt

Red skins

Wines in Cases.

A L S O,

76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.

60,000 Bourbon do.

214 Boxes of white Havana Sugar—and

50 Hogheads of Tobacco

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SAVAGE.

June 2

Now Landing,

At Messrs. Willing & Francis's wharf, about

65,000 lbs. Coffee,

In Hogheads, Tierces, Barrels, and Bags,

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL MAYS,

No. 29, South Third Street

June 1

The following Certificates of

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were

forwarded for London by the ship William

Penn. Captain Josiah, which hath been captured,

and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:

3164. 8s. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev.

Edward Giddy, of Thredres, in Cornwall,

Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate

No. 10,072.

3021. 1s. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of

Edward Howard, of Bevismount, Hants, Great

Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15,196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of Wil-

liam Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Nor-

folk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No.

10,199.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, ap-
plication is intended to be made at the said office of
the Treasury of the United States, and all per-
sons concerned are desired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,
Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States in
the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, coun-
ty of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates
for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797.
No. 25,982, 25,983, 25,984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to
be made to the said Bank of the United States, and
all persons concerned therein are desired to
take notice.

Philadelphia, May 4. J. N. VAUGHAN. \$6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, standing

on the Books of said Company in the name of

Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Mid-

dlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing

13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to

13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065,

ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares

—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to

Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the

ship William Penn, which having been captured,

said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the re-

newal of which, application will be made to the

Board of the said Company.

Daniel Neal Lister.

may 1

FOR SALE,

A Black Man,

WHO has five years and a half to serve, is a

good coachman, an excellent waiter, and

has been accustomed to marketing for a family—

his age about thirty two years. For further par-

ticulars, apply at the office of this Gazette.

may 15.

Collector's Office,
Philadelphia, May 15, 1798.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT the Custom-House, on Friday, the fif-
teenth of June, 1798, the following mer-
chandise, which remain in the Custom-House
stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the
owners or consignees thereof:

(XH) eight half faggots of steel

(TD) 202 one bale girthweb

(FL) a quantity of steel

WLP one case lamps

C&C one case bobbin

(W) one small box medicine

AB 203 one matted case Dutch books

L&C one keg herrings

(W) one small box of samples of buttons

4 1 A 3 three bales girthweb

(D) 200 one ditto ditto

(N) 200 one ditto ditto

(No mark) eight jars olives

(ditto) one bundle flates

(LS) one small box locks dtr5]

Will be sold for Cash,

At eight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY

the eleventh day of June next, at the Mar-

chant's Coffee house, in Philadelphia, if

not previously disposed of at pri-

rate sale.

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

Valuable patented LAND,

In the county of Glynn, in the State of Georgia,

and the counties of Bath and Randolph in the

State of Virginia,

7000 acres at the head of St. Simon's Sound and

confluence of Turtle and Alatomaha rivers, ad-

joining the commons of the town of Brunswick.

41000 acres on the Great Satilla and on the head

waters of the Little Satilla, adjoining lands of

Wm. McIntosh, John Howell, & Ferdinand O'Neal.

25000 acres on Great Satilla, adjoining lands of

Freeman Lewis and John Howell.

44000 acres in Bath county, on both sides of

Green Briar River, adjoining lands of Jacob War-

rick, Daniel McCullum and John Dilley, including

3800 acres of prior surveys.

41000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of

Cowpasture River, and on both sides of the wa-

gon road leading from the warm springs to Staun-

ton, including 5000 acres of prior surveys.

40000 acres in the county of Randolph, on Bu-

chanan River, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilson,

and including 4588 acres prior surveys.

30000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of

Cowpasture River, on the waters of said river, and

of Calpasture River, adjoining lands of Joseph

Grubbs, and including 5000 acres prior surveys.

The Georgia lands will be sold in tracts of one

thousand acres each, the others in the quantities

and tracts above described.

Persons desirous to examine the titles and drafts

of the above mentioned land, will call for that

purpose on BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at No. 41,

Arch street; proposals of purchase may be made

to either of the subscribers.

T. FITZIMONS,

No. —, Chestnut street.

B. R. MORGAN,

No. 41, Arch street.

JEREMIAH PARKER,

No. 9, North Eighth street.

may 14.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable high court

of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell

at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the

29th of June next at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon,

THAT valuable and well known Lot of Ground,

No. 53, and part of No. 54, late, the property

of Nicholas Sluby, merchant of this city, situated on

Thames-street, in that part of Baltimore city, called

Fells-Point, containing 38 square perches, with all

the buildings and improvements thereon. There are

erected on this valuable property, several large and

commodious brick Warehouses, capable of contain-

ing from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, with a frame

shed adjoining thereto, sufficiently capacious to

hold 1000 hogheads of Tobacco in perfect safety

from the weather. From this well known property

is extended into the deep salt water in this harbor, an

extensive and well contracted wharf, bounding on the

water 600 feet and upwards, and capable of receiv-

ing ships of any burthen at the lowest tides. From

the many advantages this property is known to possess,

it is esteemed equal if not superior, in point of com-

mercial benefit, to any in this city, and must be a de-

scribable object to those inclined to purchase for valuable

an estate. It is unnecessary to say more on this sub-

ject, as those intending to purchase, will have an op-

portunity of viewing the premises previous to the day of

sale.

The terms on which the above property is sold,

are, that the purchaser shall give approved negotiable

notes, with security to the trustee for the payment of

one half the purchase money with interest, within

three months, and the residue with interest, within

six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MOALE.

may 28.

IF Mr. Charles William Klemke,

Formerly of London, and who left England for

some part of the United States of America, in the

year 1796, be living, and will apply person-
ally or by letter, to Mr. John Carrere, in Bal-
timore, or to Messrs. Hane Hazlehurst and Son,
in Philadelphia, he may hear of something great-
ly to his advantage. Any information respect-
ing the said Mr. Charles William Klemke,
would be thankfully received.

may 19

Very Great Bargains,

CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and

India Mullins, now selling off and well

worth the attention of Housekeepers to make

purchase of—Enquire of

Thomas Randall,

No. 83 Spruce-street.

may 17

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his prop-
erty for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C.
Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are re-
quested to furnish their accounts without delay,
and those indebted to make immediate payment to
the Subscribers, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

No. 13, Arch Street.

may 31

FOR SALE,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient Stores, wharf, &c. situate on

Water street, between Mulberry and Saffraus

Streets, containing in front on Water street fif-

ty-four feet, and containing that breadth east-

ward ninety-five feet, then widening to the

fourth thirteen feet six inches. These houses

have the convenience of a public alley adjoin-

ing on the north side, and area very desirable sit-

uation for a merchant, flour factor, or others

who may have occasion for storage of goods.

This property will be sold on very reasonable

terms for cash. For further information apply

to the printer.

april 5

30 Dollars Reward.

THE Cellar of the Subscribers was broke

open last night, and several pieces of Stor-

mount ground Chintz of a set figure were car-

ried off. Whoever will apprehend the thief or

thieves, or recover the goods, shall receive the

above reward, or in proportion for any part

thereof.

ROBERT SMITH & Co.

No 58 South Front-Street.

may 23

Schuylkill Permanent Bridge.

PURSUANT to the 6th section of the act of
the Assembly, authorizing the Governor or
this commonwealth to incorporate the company
for erecting a permanent bridge over the river
Schuylkill, a meeting of the Stockholders is
hereby called, for the purposes mentioned in
that section (which is hereafter published for in-
formation) on FRIDAY next, the 8th instant,
at 12 o'clock at noon, at the State House. As
this meeting is very important to the interests
of the company, a punctual and general atten-
dance of the Stockholders is earnestly requested.

By order of the Directors.

RICHARD PETERS, President.

Section 6th. And he further enacted by the au-
thority aforesaid, That the said President and Directors,
when they are chosen, in the first instance shall call a
meeting of the Stockholders, and that meeting may
appoint five of their number to examine and report
the most eligible place or places for building the
bridge, and to treat with any body or bodies, politic
or corporate, or individuals, for the purchase of their
respective rights, or any of them, to the place or places
deemed eligible; and when the said place or places,
and terms on which it or they can be purchased, are so
reported, the said Stockholders for a majority of those
met, may fix on the place and terms; or the said
Stockholders, or a majority of them, may at any
time agree to leave the determination, both on place
and terms, to the President and Directors.

June 2, 1798.

June 2, 1798.

June 2, 1798.

June 2, 1798.

June 2, 1798.

June 2, 1798.

June 2, 1798.

June 2, 1798.

June 2, 1798.